

## ***U.S. and Michigan 2006 HIV Incidence Estimates***

This report contains data on the 2006 HIV incidence estimates for Michigan and the United States. There are important differences to highlight before one can compare the two. These estimates are based on reported cases and in order to generate an estimate, a minimum number of reported cases are required for each category (i.e. sex, race/ethnicity, age at HIV diagnosis, and mode of transmission). Those subcategories that did not meet the minimum number of reported cases were combined with remaining subcategories. These minimums are listed in the footnotes to Tables 1 and 2.

National HIV incidence estimates are available for most subcategories because the overall number of reported cases nationally is quite large (Table 2). However, fewer numbers of cases are reported at the state level, thus subcategories for which Michigan specific incidence estimates are produced are more restricted (Table 1). For example, in Michigan, there were not enough reported cases in all race/ethnicity subcategories (White, Black, Hispanic, and Other) to list each subcategory separately. For this reason, the only Michigan HIV incidence estimates available by race/ethnicity are 'Black' and 'All Other Race/Ethnicity Groups'. This is an important distinction when comparing statewide and national numbers.

Additionally, both U.S. and Michigan HIV incidence estimates for 2006 have been adjusted for reporting delay. This adjustment takes into account that new HIV diagnoses are not always reported immediately, because follow up with the health care provider is often necessary for a complete report.

Finally, in the national estimates, those cases with unknown mode of transmission have been statistically redistributed into known categories. This redistribution makes assumptions about cases reported with unknown modes of transmission and recategorizes them based on those assumptions. Michigan's estimates have not redistributed unknown modes of transmission. Therefore the national and statewide HIV incidence estimates for the mode of transmission category are NOT directly comparable.

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**Table 1: Michigan<sup>#</sup> 2006 HIV Incidence\* Estimate, for Persons 13 and Older at HIV Diagnosis**

<b>Category</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rate<sup>^</sup></b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	700	80%	17.2
Female	170	20%	3.9
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>			
Black	480	55%	42.3
All Other Race/Ethnicity Groups	390	45%	5.4
<b>Age at HIV Diagnosis</b>			
13-29	250	29%	10.3
30-39	220	25%	16.5
40+	390	45%	8.4
<b>Mode of Transmission</b>			
MSM	370	43%	na
Other/Unknown	490	56%	na
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10.4</b>

Note: The categories displayed in this table satisfy the minimum requirements of 200 reported HIV cases, 40 incidence tests and 10 recent incidence results.

<sup>#</sup>These numbers have been adjusted for reporting delay as in the 2002-2006 MI Trends. Numbers are estimates and rounded to the nearest ten. All subcategories may not add up to the Michigan estimated total.

\*Estimate of recent HIV infections in 2006

<sup>^</sup>Rate per 100,000 population age 13 and older, 2006 intercensal estimates

**Table 2: U.S.<sup>#</sup> 2006 HIV Incidence\* Estimate, for Persons 13 and Older at HIV Diagnosis**

Category	N	%	Rate <sup>^</sup>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	41,400	73%	34.3
Female	15,000	27%	11.9
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>			
White	19,600	35%	11.5
Black	24,900	45%	83.7
Hispanic	9,700	17%	29.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,200	2%	10.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	290	1%	14.6
<b>Age at HIV Diagnosis</b>			
13-29	19,200	34%	26.8
30-39	17,400	31%	42.6
40-49	13,900	25%	30.7
50 +	5,800	10%	6.5
<b>Mode of Transmission</b>			
MSM	28,700	53%	na
IDU	6,600	12%	na
MSM/IDU	2,100	4%	na
Heterosexual	16,800	31%	na
<b>TOTAL</b>			
	56,300	100%	22.8

Note: The categories displayed in this table satisfy the minimum requirements of 200 reported HIV cases, 40 incidence tests and 10 recent incidence results.

<sup>#</sup>These numbers have been adjusted for reporting delay and those cases with an unknown risk have been redistributed to known risk categories. Numbers are estimates and rounded to the nearest hundred. All subcategories may not add up to the U.S. estimated total.

Data are from Hall IH, Song R, Rhodes P, et al. Estimation of HIV Incidence in the United States. JAMA. 2008;300(5):520-529

\*Estimate of recent HIV infections in 2006

<sup>^</sup>Rate per 100,000 population age 13 and older, 2006 intercensal estimates